

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Film now becomes challenging and competing in the way to show up its existence in the show business. The film's workers have been found their independence in producing their creative on it. The motion picture has been defined as a series of images of space that is arranged in time. Any image is taken out of the every day world and projected onto a screen (The New Encyclopædia Britannica, Macropedia vol. 24). It is a reflection of life. Human being's life, as an individual and as a member of a society, can be taken as the source of a film. Bazin and Kracauer state that film must fully and carefully develop its connection with nature so that it can portray human events as excitingly and revealingly as possible (The Macmillan Family Encyclopædia, 1980: 80).

Film has to give on impression of life reality. A screenwriter gets inspiration based on the reality of human life itself and visualizes it in the form of film. But, sometimes, film is larger than life itself. It seems to present life itself, but it also offers impossible unreality approached only in dreams. Film may become one instrument of imaginary world that can be fully explored as the mind had done. It is possible to create anything in film story in the way the filmmakers want to be.

Films are based on written screenplay, which are adapted from other media, such as plays, novels or sometimes a film comes from the original idea of a screenwriter. A written screenplay is carefully structured so that the scene, the dialogue, the bits of action and the event are carefully ordered to produce the intended effects. It should also lead the audience to visualize how the scene will be pictured on film approximately.

Film is a perfect collaboration of many various arts that offers some enjoyable experiences. It is understandable because watching a film either in the movie theatre or on the television can be categorized as the entertainment that is cheap, practical and full of variation.

Nowadays, films on TV are more various presented in the form of drama, comedy and action. In that way the audience can freely choose their favorite films. The form of film mentioned above, particularly the cinematic family drama, in fact, can absorb lots of audience.

Most films presented on TV are in English. It will bring about a problem if the audience does not understand the language used because he has difficulties in catching the story. To anticipate this problem, the appropriate way to make the audience comprehend the story is needed. As Finlay states, "A means had to be found to transcend the language barrier inevitably associated with the 'talkies' since people will not tolerate attending a film in a language they do not know" (1971: 81). The appropriate way to make the audiences catch the story is by giving the translation text that will be helpful to them comprehend the story.

The text of film translation is very interesting to study. In translating a film, besides reading the written script, the translator has to watch the scene on the screen in order to make the idea and the dramatic situation fully accepted by the audience. In short, the translator has to consider the two important things namely the dialogues and the extra-linguistic elements.

There are two problems in film translations that have to face by the translator. Firstly, the translator is demanded to communicate the information as much as possible including the extra-linguistic elements. Secondly there is only a limited space to exhibit the subtitle that has to fit exactly the dialogue on the screen. It is important for the translator to communicate the translation effectively. Translation is also related to culture. It is said that each language has its own cultural background, whereas the translation itself is something done with languages. It is a process of substituting a text in one language for an equivalent text in another language (Bell, 1964: 20). It means that the translator should also consider the two important things, whether a dialogue should be translated or not, and whether the result of the translation has fitted exactly to the dialogue on the screen or not.

To clarify the translation deviations found in the film “Friends” episode “The Halloween Party” the researcher provides some example as follows:

SL	: <i>I'm good <u>damn</u> genius.</i>
TL	: <i>Aku jenius.</i>
#	: <i>Aku <u>benar-benar</u> jenius.</i>

The example above is categorized as the untranslated words. This dialogue implies the speaker's blaze up of his happiness for his success in finding the new theory. The point in the dialogue is the verbal abuse 'damn'. He just says it because he feels very proud of what he has done. But, the speaker's emotion expression cannot be accepted by the audience because of the untranslated word 'damn'. The sentence in the target language does not represent what the speaker feels, it sounds having no emotional essential. The translation should be "*Aku benar-benar jenius*". The word '*benar-benar*' refers to the verbal abuse 'damn' in the source language.

The example above shows that the context of the dialogues is not well considered, it makes the message cannot be understood easily.

In this research, the researcher will analyze the translation deviation according to the context in the script of the film *Friends* episode "The Halloween Party".

B. Problem Statement

From the background above the researcher states the research problems as follows:

1. How many translation deviations found in the script of film *Friends* in the episode of "The Halloween Party"?
2. What are the factors that affect the translation to deviate from its original script?
3. What is the level of appropriateness of the script of the film *Friends* in the episode of "The Halloween Party"?

C. Research Limitation

In doing translation of a text, the deviation of translation cannot be avoided by a translator. The deviation may happen to a word, a phrase, a clause, a simple sentence, a complex sentence, even it happens to a long discourse.

The researcher will limit this study on the deviation that happens to the word, phrase, clause, and simple sentence in the script of film *Friends* in the episode of “The Halloween Party”. The researcher does not analyze the deviation that happens to the complex sentences.

D. Research Objectives

Based on the problem statements, the researcher states the objectives of this study as follows:

1. To find the numbers of the translation deviations in the script of film *Friend* in the episode of “The Halloween Party”.
2. To describe the factors those influence the translations to deviate from its original script of *Friends* in the episode of “The Halloween Party”.
3. To find out the level of appropriateness of translation deviations found in the script of the film *Friend* in the episode of “The Halloween Party”.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher expects this study will be useful for:

1. For students of the English Department

Since the text of a film, both the original script and the translation text are full of communicative dialogues, this research is expected to improve the

ability of students of the English Department in translating words, idioms, and sentences which are bounded by the extra-linguistic elements of a film.

2. For film translators

The extra-linguistic elements of a film have an important role in supporting the comprehension of the story of a film. If they are not considered well, the story will not be so easy to comprehend. This research can be used as information of translation deviations according to the context. The translation is expected to reduce the deviations by understanding the idea of the original script seriously and communicating it in style appropriate to the extra-linguistic elements of the film being translated.

3. For Other Researchers

Inspire a good alternative to conduct researches in language study especially translation.

F. Thesis Organization

Chapter I is Introduction. It covers research background, problem statements, research limitation, research object, benefits of the study, research method, and thesis organization.

Chapter II is Theoretical Review. It covers previous study, the definition of translation, the process of translation, the type of translation, the problems in translation, and the translation of film script.

Chapter III is Research Method. It covers the type of research, object of the research, the data and the data source, method of collecting the data, and the technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is Analysis Data. It covers introduction, data presentation and data analysis, and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and recommendation.